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How to play JAZZ-BASSLINES

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HORNPIPE MUSIC PUBLISHING CO

THE THINGS YOU NEED TO KNOW:

1. The first thing is that you must know, on the instrument, how to play all of the chords and scales listed on the next few pages. These are the raw materials from which bass lines are built. Practice them over the full range of the fingerboard.
2. Bass is the name of the instrument for a reason: It functions as the "base" — the foundation of the jazz ensemble. Rhythmically it sets up the time. Harmonically it plays the basis of the harmony, that means the bass notes and that means the roots of the chords.
3. The root of any chord is the note that produces the letter name of the chord, e.g., the root of the d minor chord is the note D.
4. So, bass lines, in all forms of jazz, usually are the roots of the chords of the composition, and notes that connect these roots. The roots usually are played on the strong beats of the measure, that is the first and third beats, and whenever the chord changes.
5. The following thirteen examples, all based on the chord progression D-7 G7 C6 show how most lines are played.

A Summary of Parts 1 through 13

1. G^7 C^6

2. G^7 C^5

3. $D-7$ G^7 C^6

4. $D-7$ G^7 C^5

5. $D-7$ G^7 C^6

6. $D-7$ G^7 C^6

7. $D-7$ G^7 C^6

8. $D-7$ G^7 C^6

9. $D-7$ G^7 C^5

10. $D-7$ G^7 C^5

11. $D-7$ G^7 C^6

12. $D-7$ G^7 C^5

13. $D-7$ G^7 C^6

Handwritten musical notation for guitar chords, organized into 12 rows. Each row contains 11 chords, with the chord name written above the staff and the corresponding chord voicing (fingerings and accidentals) written on the staff. The chords are arranged in a systematic manner, likely representing a chromatic scale or a specific harmonic exercise.

Row 1: C, C^b, Cmaj⁷, C-, C-^b, C-⁷, C-⁷, C-(maj⁷), C⁷, C+⁷, C-⁷

Row 2: D, D^b, Dmaj⁷, D-, D-^b, D-⁷, D-⁷, D-(maj⁷), D⁷, D+⁷, D-⁷

Row 3: D, D^b, Dmaj⁷, D-, D-^b, D-⁷, D-⁷, D-(maj⁷), D⁷, D+⁷, D-⁷

Row 4: E, E^b, Emaj⁷, E-, E-^b, E-⁷, E-⁷, E-(maj⁷), E⁷, E+⁷, E-⁷

Row 5: E, E^b, Emaj⁷, E-, E-^b, E-⁷, E-⁷, E-(maj⁷), E⁷, E+⁷, E-⁷

Row 6: F, F^b, Fmaj⁷, F-, F-^b, F-⁷, F-⁷, F-(maj⁷), F⁷, F+⁷, F-⁷

Row 7: F, F^b, Fmaj⁷, F-, F-^b, F-⁷, F-⁷, F-(maj⁷), F⁷, F+⁷, F-⁷

Row 8: G, G^b, Gmaj⁷, G-, G-^b, G-⁷, G-⁷, G-(maj⁷), G⁷, G+⁷, G-⁷

Row 9: A, A^b, Amaj⁷, A-, A-^b, A-⁷, A-⁷, A-(maj⁷), A⁷, A+⁷, A-⁷

Row 10: A, A^b, Amaj⁷, A-, A-^b, A-⁷, A-⁷, A-(maj⁷), A⁷, A+⁷, A-⁷

Row 11: B, B^b, Bmaj⁷, B-, B-^b, B-⁷, B-⁷, B-(maj⁷), B⁷, B+⁷, B-⁷

Row 12: B, B^b, Bmaj⁷, B-, B-^b, B-⁷, B-⁷, B-(maj⁷), B⁷, B+⁷, B-⁷

Handwritten musical notation on the left side of the page, organized into 10 rows. Each row contains two staves of music, with a chord label above each staff. The chords are as follows:

- Row 1: D⁻⁷ and G⁷
- Row 2: E^bm⁷ and A^b7
- Row 3: E⁻⁷ and A⁻⁷
- Row 4: F⁻⁷ and B⁷
- Row 5: F⁻⁷ and B⁷
- Row 6: G⁻⁷ and C⁷
- Row 7: A^b-7 and D^b7
- Row 8: A⁻⁷ and D⁻⁷
- Row 9: B^b-7 and E^b7
- Row 10: E⁻⁷ and E⁷
- Row 11: C⁻⁷ and F⁷
- Row 12: C[#]-7 and F[#]7

DEFINES

Handwritten musical notation on the right side of the page, organized into 12 rows. Each row contains one staff of music with a chord label above it. The chords are as follows:

- Row 1: C maj.
- Row 2: D⁻ maj.
- Row 3: D maj.
- Row 4: E⁻ maj.
- Row 5: E maj.
- Row 6: F maj.
- Row 7: G^b maj.
- Row 8: G maj.
- Row 9: A^b maj.
- Row 10: A maj.
- Row 11: B^b maj.
- Row 12: B maj.

Handwritten title: *CHORDS OF THE MINOR*

D⁵⁻⁷ G⁷

D⁵⁻⁷ C⁵⁻⁷

E⁵⁻⁷ A⁷

F⁵⁻⁷ B⁵⁻⁷

F⁵⁻⁷ B⁷

G⁵⁻⁷ C⁷

G⁵⁻⁷ C⁵⁻⁷

A⁵⁻⁷ D⁷

A⁵⁻⁷ D⁵⁻⁷

B⁵⁻⁷ E⁷

C⁵⁻⁷ F⁷

C⁵⁻⁷ F⁵⁻⁷

DEFINES

C min.

C⁵ min.

D min.

E⁵ min.

E min.

F min.

F⁵ min.

G min.

G⁵ min.

A min.

B⁵ min.

B min.

PART ONE: PLAY THE ROOT OF THE CHORD

Play the following composition by playing the roots of the chords. To vary the sound, experiment with changing octaves: e.g., play one root note down low, and then the same root note up an octave:



Even though this is a simple exercise, make music: get a full sound and nice tone on your instrument with an alive rhythmic beat and good intonation. Have your lines create interesting shapes.

Handwritten notes: 122 SLOW, DAME SOFISTICATION

Chord progression: Bb7, G7, F7, E7, E7, A7, A7, G7, G7, F7, Bb7, Bb7, E7, A7, A7, C-7, Ac7, D7, G, E-, A7, D7, G, D7, C, C-D7, G, E-, A7, F7, G, D7, C-, E7, D7, F7, G7, F7, E7, E7, A7, A7, G7, G7, F7, Bb7, Bb7, E7, A7, A7.

PART TWO: PLAY THE ROOT ON THE STRONG BEAT, THEN THE THIRD

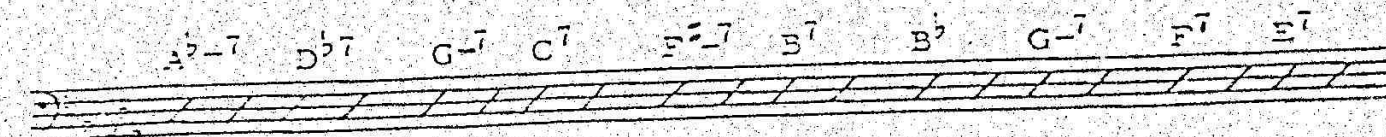
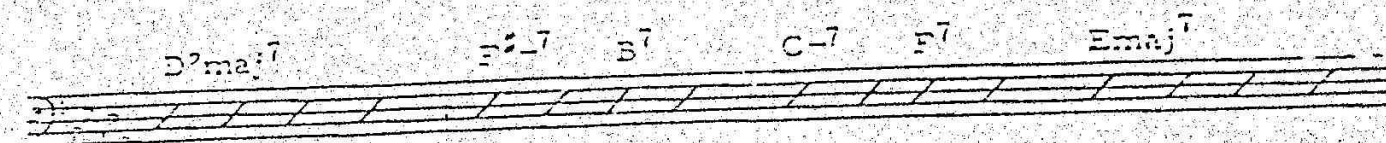
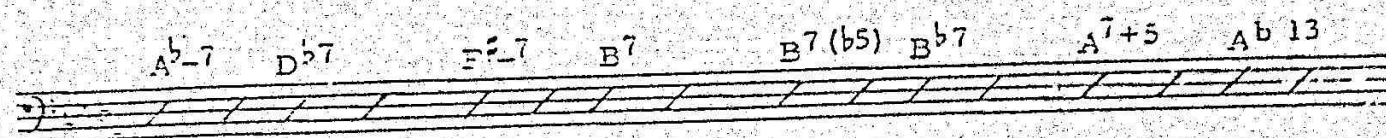
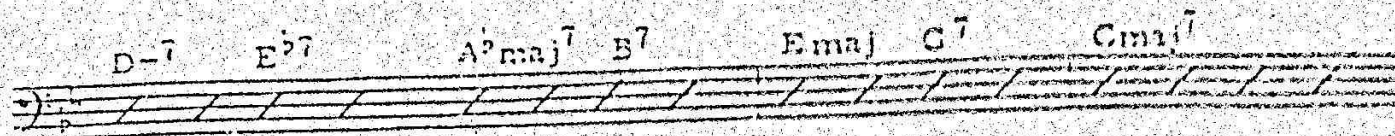
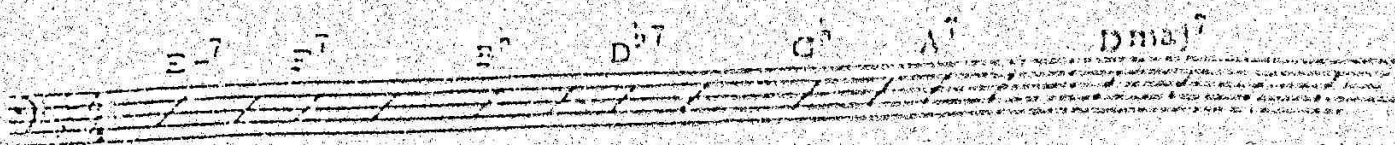
Playing the root, then the third is the best way to approach chord patterns where the chords last for two beats. This approach makes many of the most difficult jazz tunes easy to play. Check it out.

The image displays four staves of musical notation, each representing a sequence of chords and their corresponding root and third notes. The chords are written above the staves, and the notes are written on the staves. The notes are connected by lines, indicating a sequence of notes played over time. The chords and their corresponding notes are as follows:

- Staff 1: B, D⁷, G, B^{b7}, E^b, A⁷, D⁷
- Staff 2: G, B^{b7}, E^b, G^{b7}, B, F⁷, B^{b7}
- Staff 3: E^b, A⁷, D⁷, C, C^{#7}, F^{#7}
- Staff 4: B, F⁷, B^b, E^b, C^{#7}, F^{#7}

So while the other musicians may be scuffling with the changes, you can calmly lay down those roots and thirds and have the whole thing under control... at least until you solo.

Following are two tunes with changes even harder than this jazz standard. Give them a try, remembering roots on the strong beats (one and three) and thirds to connect these roots. Also remember that you may change octaves at will.



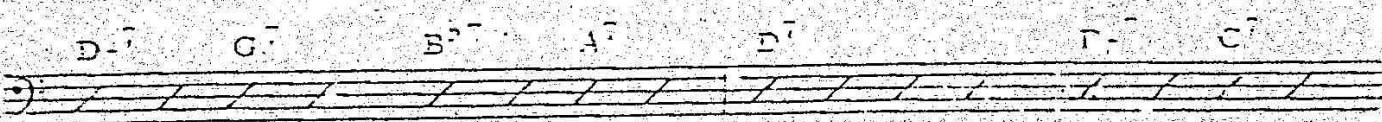
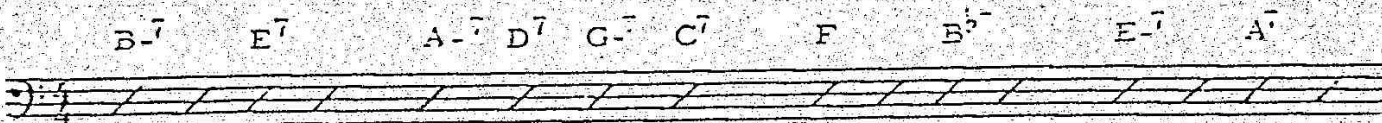
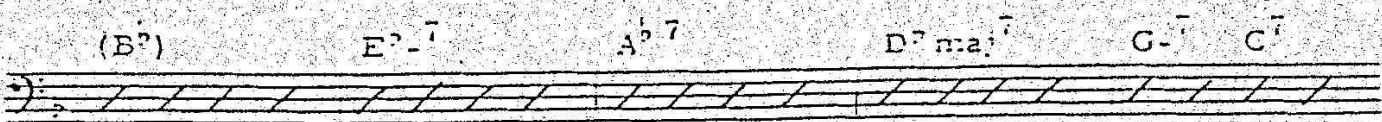
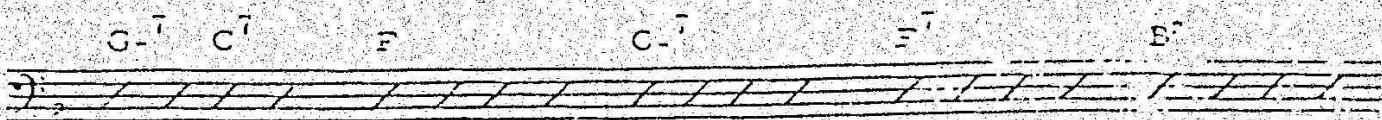
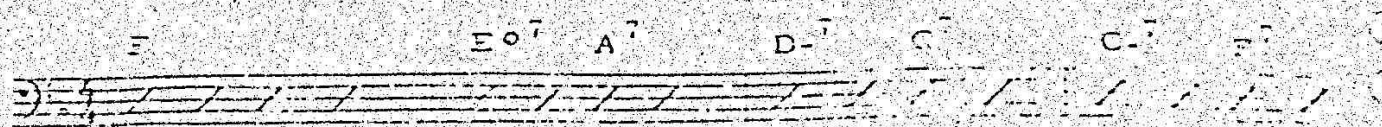
PART THREE: PLAY THE ROOT, THEN APPROACH THE NEXT ROOT FROM 1/2 STEP ABOVE

This pattern is quite common. It helps to create smooth and moving lines. It works well with ii-7, V7 changes (e.g., D-7 G7, Eb-7 Ab7, C-7 F7, etc). The note a half step above need not be in the chord, but it helps if it is. The only exception to this rule is don't play a note which is a major third on a minor chord (e.g., don't play a B on a g minor chord, or an E on a c minor chord, etc.).

The following tune has an entire line written out using this pattern. Play it through to get an idea of the use of 1/2 step above approaches.

The musical score consists of six staves of music in bass clef. Each staff shows a sequence of chords with their roots written above the notes. The notes are connected by half-step approaches, illustrating the '1/2 step above' rule. The chords and their roots are: G-7 (G), E-7 (E), A-7 (A), D-7 (D), Gmaj7 (G), G-7 (G), C-7 (C), F-7 (F), Bbmaj7 (Bb), Bb-7 (Bb), Eb-7 (Eb), Ab-7 (Ab), D-7 (D), Db-7 (Db), Eb-7 (Eb), D-7 (D), G-7 (G), Eb-7 (Eb), E-7 (E), F#-7 (F#), B-7 (B), Eb-7 (Eb), A-7 (A), B-7 (B), Emaj7 (E), G-7 (G), C-7 (C), E-7 (E), A-7 (A), C-7 (C), Fmaj7 (F), Ab-7 (Ab), C-7 (C), F-7 (F), Bb-7 (Bb), Eb-7 (Eb), E-7 (E), Abmaj7 (Ab), Dbmaj7 (Db), G-7 (G), C-7 (C), F-7 (F), Bb-7 (Bb), Eb-7 (Eb), A-7 (A), Db-7 (Db), G-7 (G), C-7 (C), D-7 (D).

On the following page are the changes to two tunes. Play as many possibilities as you can make up using this pattern. Remember that you would never play an entire tune using this approach; but it sure sounds good for up to four measures of chord changes.



PART FOUR: PLAY THE ROOT, THEN APPROACH THE NEXT ROOT FROM 1/2 STEP BELOW

This common pattern works like the pattern in part three where roots were approached by 1/2 step above. This kind of motion gives smooth strong bass lines. Lines played using this technique on dominant motion chord changes (i.e., G to C to F to Bb to Eb to Ab to Db to Gb to B to E to A to D - either major, dominant 7th, or augmented chords) produce the same lines as in part two where the root, then the third of the chord was played:

The first staff shows a sequence of chords: C7, F7, Bb7, Eb7, Ab7, and Db7. The bass line for each chord starts with the root note, followed by a half-step approach from below. For example, for C7, the notes are C (root) and B (half-step below). The second staff shows a sequence of chords: Gb7, B7, E7, A7, D7, and G7. The bass line for each chord starts with the root note, followed by a half-step approach from below. For example, for Gb7, the notes are Gb (root) and F (half-step below).

This technique is quite useful when you have a minor chord for four beats. You can get away with playing a major third on a minor chord when it gives you such a strong melodic movement. This technique is also used often on the 9th and 10th measure of the blues.

The first staff shows a sequence of chords: D7, G7, C7, and F7. The bass line for each chord starts with the root note, followed by a half-step approach from below. For example, for D7, the notes are D (root) and C (half-step below). The second staff shows a sequence of chords: Bb7, E7, Ab7, and Db7. The bass line for each chord starts with the root note, followed by a half-step approach from below. For example, for Bb7, the notes are Bb (root) and Ab (half-step below). The third staff shows a sequence of chords: C7, B7, E7, and A7. The bass line for each chord starts with the root note, followed by a half-step approach from below. For example, for C7, the notes are C (root) and B (half-step below).

Lullaby

E^b A A⁷ F^b C⁷ Cmaj⁷ C^b
 F^b G⁷ G^b/F A⁷ D⁷ C⁷ C G⁷
 D⁷ G⁷ C F C C⁷ (B) F E⁷
 A- 2 D⁷ 2 D⁷ F^b G⁷
 C B^b A A⁷ F^b C⁷ Cmaj⁷ C^b
 F^b G⁷ G^b A⁷ D⁷ C⁷ C

PART FIVE: PLAY THE ROOT, THEN APPROACH THE NEXT ROOT
FROM A STEP ABOVE

This pattern is not as common as the previous patterns, but it is still a useful working concept to produce strong moving bass lines. The note, a step above, should be in the scale defined by the chord change pattern it is part of (see the pages in this book that list II-7 V7 patterns and the keys they define).

The following exercise is a good example of the way this technique works:

The exercise consists of three staves of music, each showing a sequence of four chords. The bass line for each chord is written on a single staff, with the root note of the next chord approached from a step above. The chords and their corresponding bass notes are as follows:

Staff	Chord	Bass Note
1	C ⁷	B ²
1	F ⁷	E ²
1	B ^{b7}	A ²
1	E ^{b7}	D ²
2	D ^{b7}	C ²
2	C ^{b7}	B ¹
2	B ⁷	A ¹
3	E ⁷	D ¹
3	A ⁷	G ¹
3	D ⁷	C ¹
3	G ⁷	F ¹

Handwritten musical notation on ten staves, showing various chords and their progressions. The notation includes chord symbols, some circled, and some with additional markings.

Staff 1: $F-7$, $B-7$, $E-7$, $A-7$

Staff 2: $D-7$, $C-7$ (circled), $E-7$, $A-7$

Staff 3: $C-7$, $F-7$, $B-7$, $E-7$

Staff 4: $A-7$, $D-7$ (circled), $G-7$, $E-7$

Staff 5: $A-7$ (circled), $D-7$, $G-7$, $E-7$

Staff 6: $F-7$, $E-7$, $E-7$, $C-7$

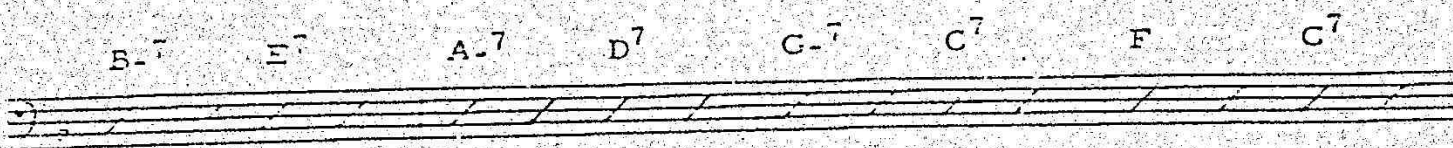
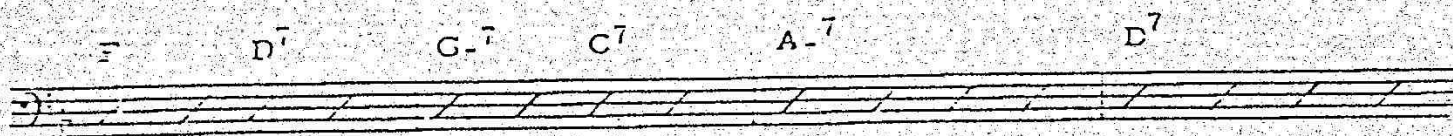
Staff 7: $F-7$, $E-7$, $E-7$, $A-7$

Staff 8: $D-7$, $F-7/Gb$, $C-7$, $B-7$ (circled) $(F-7)$

Staff 9: $B-7$, $E-7$, $A-7$, $(C-7)$

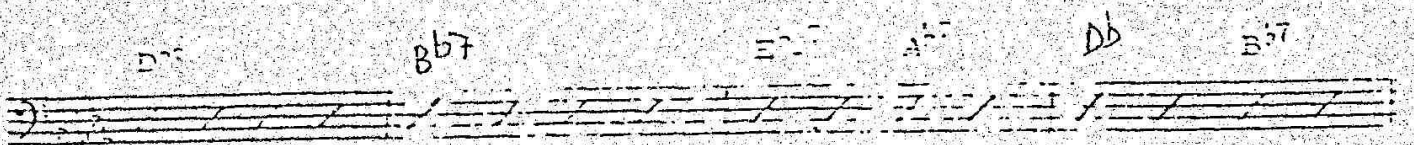
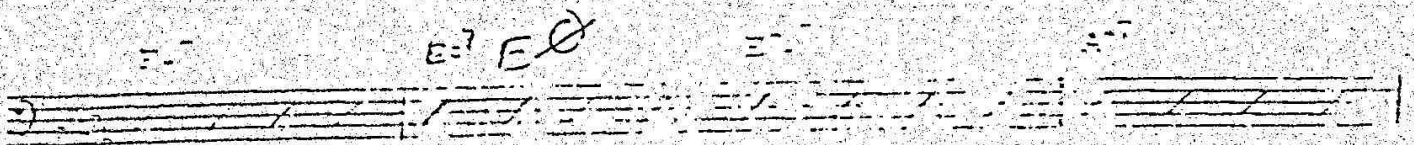
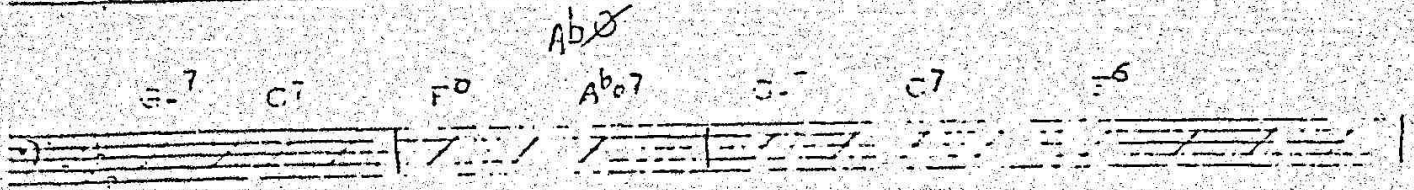
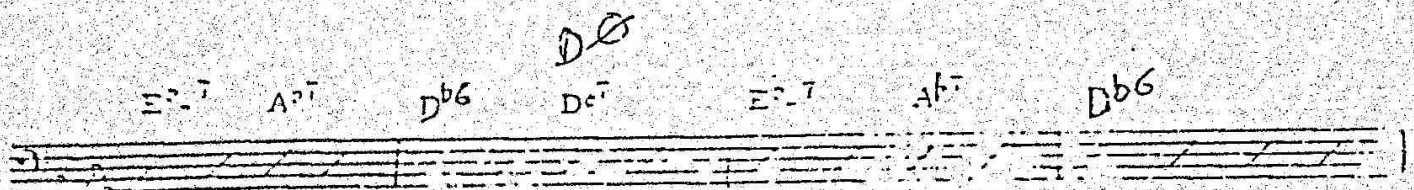
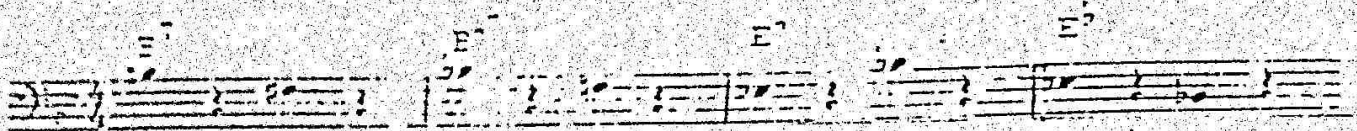
PART SEVEN: PLAY THE ROOTS IN OCTAVES

The roots of chords form the basis of jazz bass lines; but it can be boring and dull to be playing the same note in the same register over and over again. One way to bring variety to your lines, and keep the sound of roots in the bass lines, is to play the same note in octaves on the instrument. Usually contrary motion is the device to use here (i.e., play the first root up an octave, the second root down one, etc., as in the following example.)



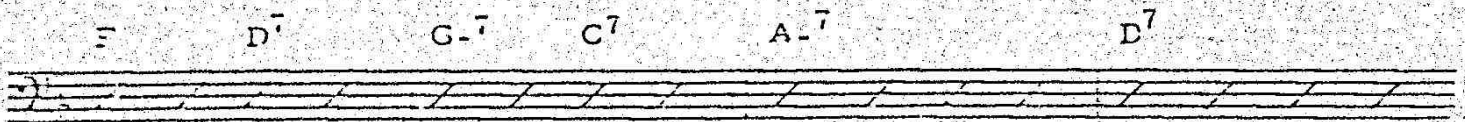
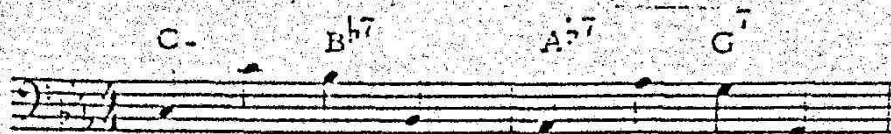
PART SIX: PLAY THE ROOT AND FIFTH OF THE CHORD

Most bass line books of the past stressed the root/fifth notes of a chord as the most important ones. This book disagrees with that concept: the most important notes in a bass line are the roots and the notes that connect them. However, roots and fifths are good to use in two-beat patterns used in Dixieland and Commercial General Business music.



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5

⊕

D. C. al ⊕

A handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various chords and melodic lines. The chords are labeled as follows:

- Staff 1: E^7 , E^7
- Staff 2: A^7 , D^b7 (59)
- Staff 3: D^b7 , G^b7 , B^7
- Staff 4: E^7 , A^7
- Staff 5: D^7 , G^7
- Staff 6: E^7 , E^b7 , D^7 , G^7
- Staff 7: E^7 , F^7 , E^b7 , E^7

The score is written in a style typical of early 20th-century jazz or blues notation, with many slurs and ties. The final staff ends with a double bar line and a circled 'D. C. al ⊕' instruction.

PART EIGHT: PLAY TRIADS STARTING ON THE ROOT OF THE CHORD

Another effective concept for creating good strong lines is to outline the basic triads of the chords of the composition. This means after you play the root, then play the third of the chord, then the fifth; or play the fifth then the third. You are spelling out, on your bass, the basic harmonic structure of the tune. This method is especially useful on waltzes.

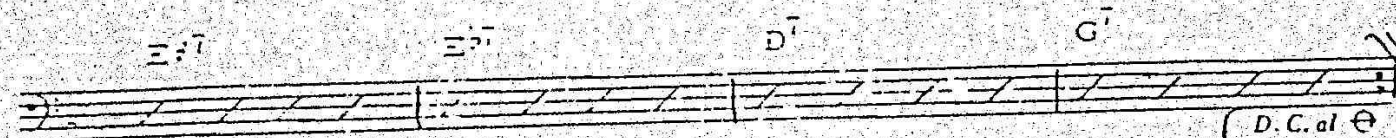
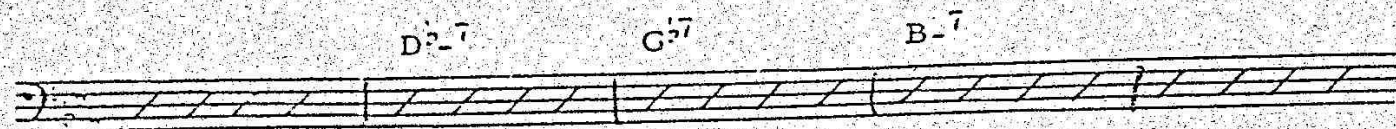
Handwritten title: My Funny Valentine

The musical score is written on five staves in bass clef, 3/4 time. Each staff contains a sequence of chords with their corresponding triads (root, third, fifth) written above the notes. The chords and their triads are as follows:

- Staff 1: B^b (B^b, D^b, F^b), D^b (D^b, F^b, A^b), E^b (E^b, G^b, B^b), G^b7 (G^b, B^b, D^b).
- Staff 2: C⁻⁷ (C⁻⁷, E^b, G^b), G⁻⁷ (G⁻⁷, B^b, D^b), C⁷ (C⁷, E^b, G^b), F⁻⁷ (F⁻⁷, A^b, C^b), D⁻⁷ (D⁻⁷, F^b, A^b).
- Staff 3: D⁻⁷ (D⁻⁷, F^b, A^b), C⁻⁷ (C⁻⁷, E^b, G^b), F⁷ (F⁷, A^b, C^b), D⁻⁷ (D⁻⁷, F^b, A^b), D^b (D^b, F^b, A^b).
- Staff 4: C⁻⁷ (C⁻⁷, E^b, G^b), F⁷ (F⁷, A^b, C^b), B^b (B^b, D^b, F^b), F⁻⁷ (F⁻⁷, A^b, C^b), B^b7 (B^b7, D^b, F^b), E^b (E^b, G^b, B^b).
- Staff 5: E⁻⁷ (E⁻⁷, G^b, B^b), A⁻⁷ (A⁻⁷, C^b, E^b), D⁻⁷ (D⁻⁷, F^b, A^b), C⁷ (C⁷, E^b, G^b), C⁻⁷ (C⁻⁷, E^b, G^b), F⁻⁷ (F⁻⁷, A^b, C^b), B^b (B^b, D^b, F^b).



⊕



D. C. al ⊕

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PART NINE: PLAY THE WHOLE CHORD, STARTING ON THE ROOT (ARPEGGIOS)

This is the same general concept as in part eight, but now you add the rest of the notes of the chord. This creates arpeggio-like bass lines.

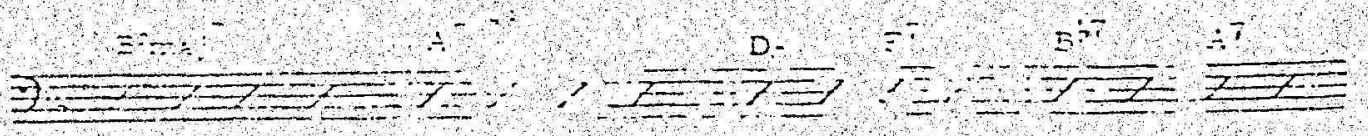
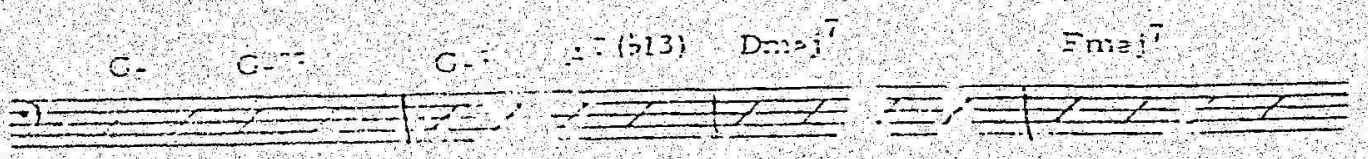
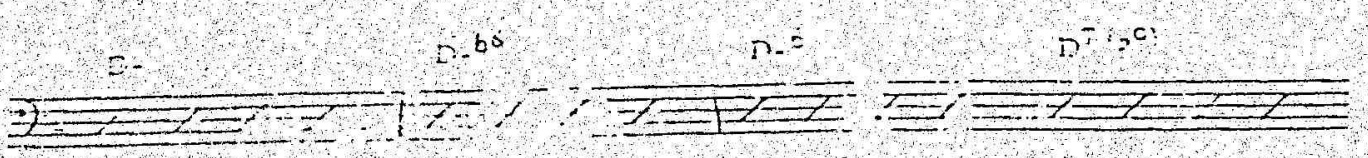
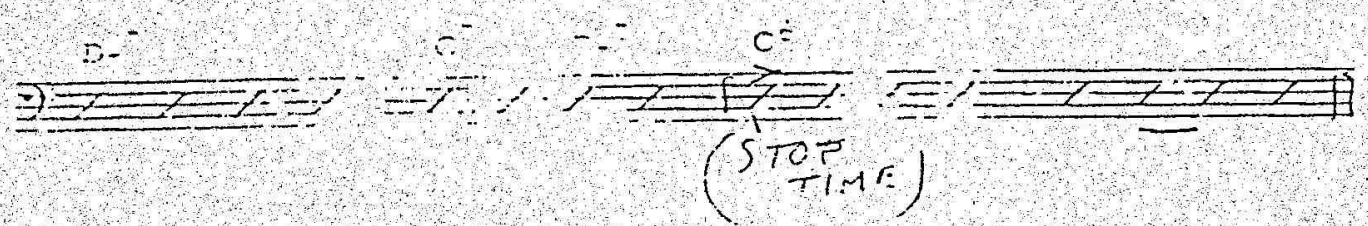
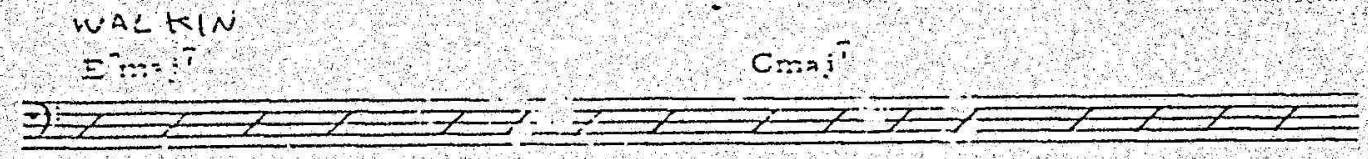
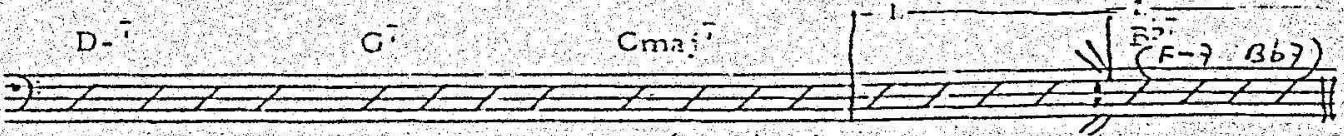
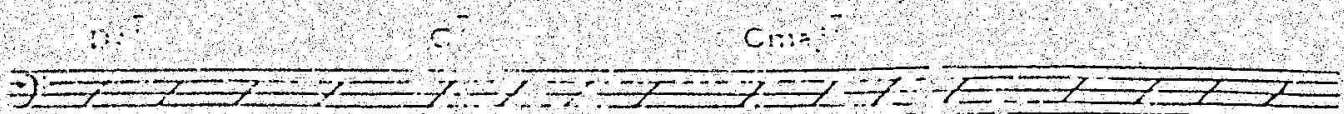
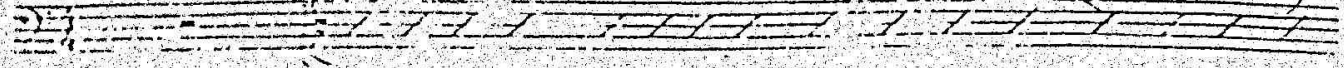
BLUE BOSSA

Handwritten musical notation for 'BLUE BOSSA' in bass clef, showing four staves of arpeggiated chords. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1: C-7 (C, E-flat, G, B-flat), F-7 (F, A, C, E-flat)
- Staff 2: Dc7 (D, F, A, C), G7 (G, B, D, F), C-7 (C, E-flat, G, B-flat)
- Staff 3: Eb7 (Eb, G, Bb, D), A7 (A, C, E, G), Dmaj7 (D, F, A, C), Bb7 (Bb, D, F, Ab)
- Staff 4: Dc7 (D, F, A, C), G7 (G, B, D, F), C-7 (C, E-flat, G, B-flat), (Dc7, C-7)

NIGHT AND DAY

(A) D-7 G-7 Cmaj7 (F7) (E-7 A7)



PART TEN: PLAY INVERSIONS OF THE CHORDS, ROOTS ON THE STRONG BEATS

This is a further extension of part nine, now you are being freer with the notes of the chord.

The musical notation consists of four staves, each containing a sequence of notes and chord symbols. The notes are written in a single melodic line on a five-line staff. The chord symbols are placed above the notes, indicating the harmony. The staves are arranged vertically, with the first staff at the top and the fourth at the bottom.

Staff 1: C⁻⁷ F⁻⁷

Staff 2: D⁹⁻⁷ G⁻⁷ C⁻⁷

Staff 3: E⁹⁻⁷ A⁹⁻⁷ D⁹ma⁹⁻⁷

Staff 4: D⁹⁻⁷ G⁻⁷ C⁻⁷ D⁹⁻⁷ G⁷

The musical score consists of eight staves, each containing a sequence of chords. The chords are labeled with letters and accidentals, such as A7, Bb7, and C7. The notation is simplified, with stems and beams indicating rhythm.

Staff 1: A7, E7, Bb7

Staff 2: Bb7, E7, A7, Eb7, D7

Staff 3: D7, D7-7, A7, F7

Staff 4: B7, Bb7, Eb7

Staff 5: Ab, F7, Bb7

Staff 6: C7, F-, C7 (29)

Staff 7: E-, C7, F-, A7

Staff 8: E7, Bb7, E7, A7

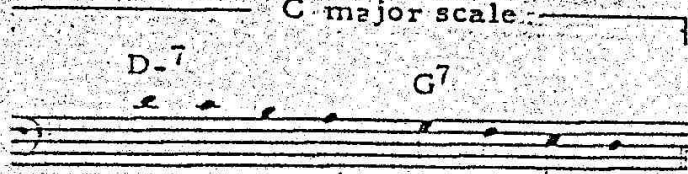
PART ELEVEN: PLAY THE SCALE THAT THE CHORD DEFINES. START ON THE ROOT OF THE CHORD

23

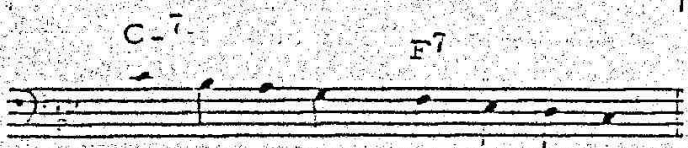
For this one, we'll have to back up a little bit. In the front of this book, all of the basic chords and the twenty-four II-V-I patterns are written out. These are the materials from which jazz bass lines are built. You must know this material backwards and forwards on your instrument.

Practice the chords and II-V-I patterns on the chords of tunes you like. Practice them in dominant motion (i.e., C-F-Bb-Eb-Ab-Db-B-E-A-D-G); subdominant motion (i.e., C-D-G-A-E-B-F#-Db-Ab-Eb-Bb-F); practice them by going up 1/2 steps (i.e., C-C#-D-Eb-etc.) or down 1/2 steps (i.e., C-B-Bb-A-Ab-etc.). Practice them in any way that you can come up with. Now, back to part eleven. When you see a II-V-I pattern, you can play the major or minor scale that the pattern defines.

C major scale



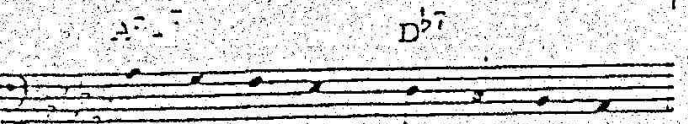
Bb major scale



Ab major scale



Gb major scale



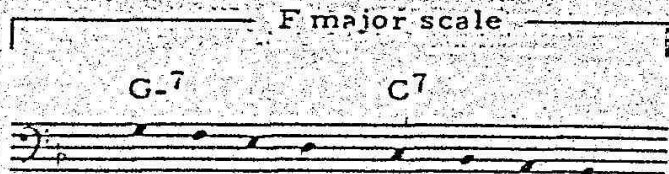
E major scale



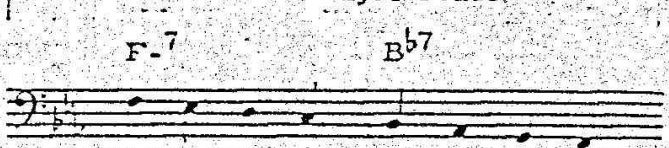
D major scale



F major scale



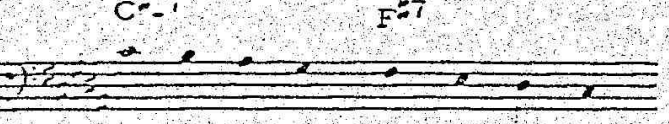
Eb major scale



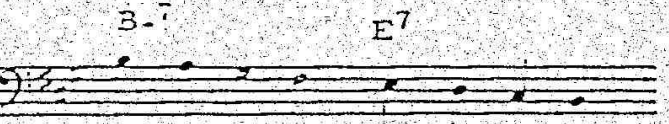
Db major scale



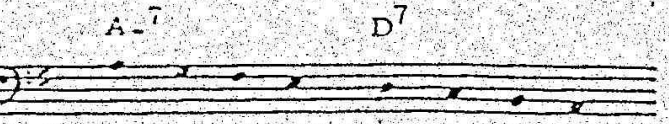
B major scale



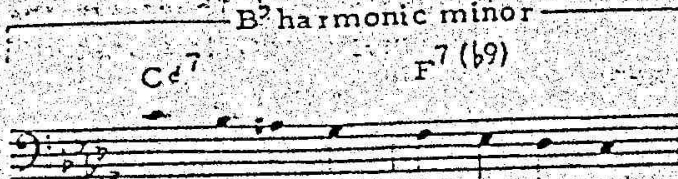
A major scale



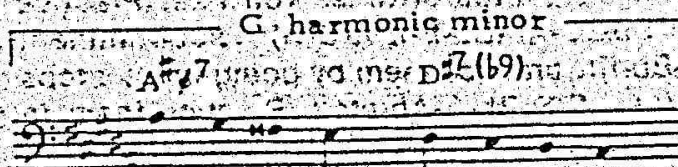
G major scale



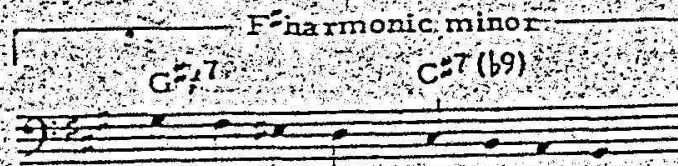
C harmonic minor

B^b harmonic minor

G harmonic minor



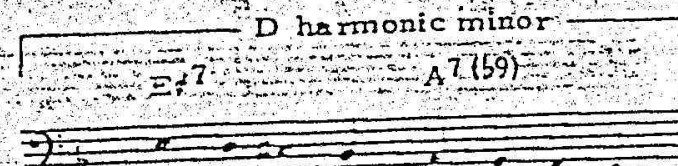
F harmonic minor



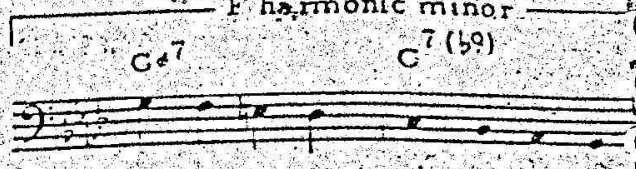
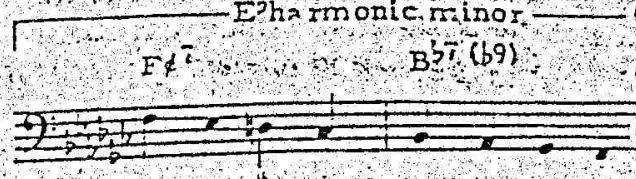
E harmonic minor



D harmonic minor



F harmonic minor

E^b harmonic minor

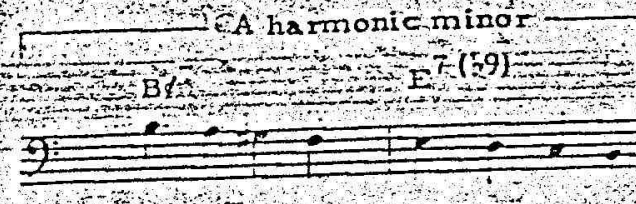
C harmonic minor



B harmonic minor



A harmonic minor



G harmonic minor



PART THIRTEEN: PLAY FREELY IN SCALE CHROMATIC AREAS

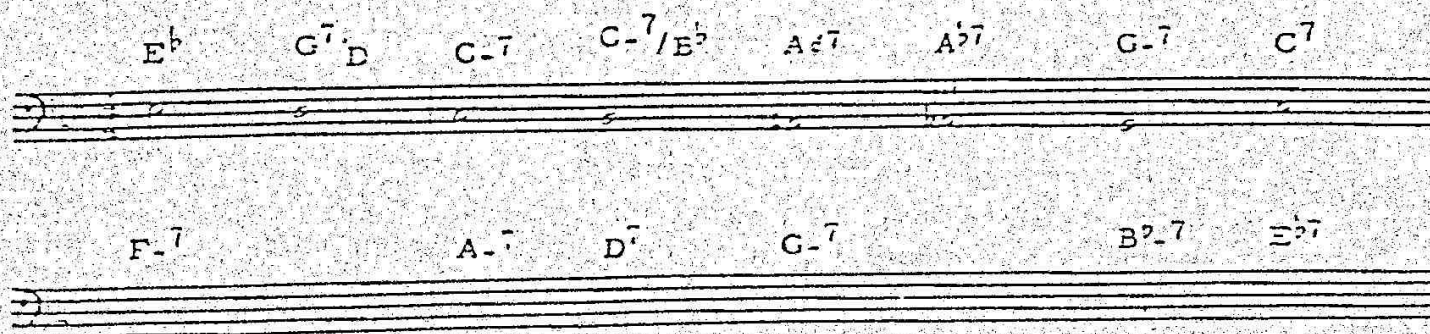
And to finish this first section of How to Play Jazz Bass Lines, with part thirteen you now have full chromatic possibilities. (you can play any note any place) if you musical about it.

Dig how we got to this point: You play roots. You play roots and chord or scale tones to connect these roots. You play roots and connect them chromatically. Now you can emphasize the chromatic connecting notes, as well as chord and scale tones. This means - if you do it musically, like in the Charlie Haden style below, any note works if it makes sense to your (and your fellow musicians') ears. So you can play chromatic connecting notes and not necessarily connect them. Play the following example to hear this concept in action.

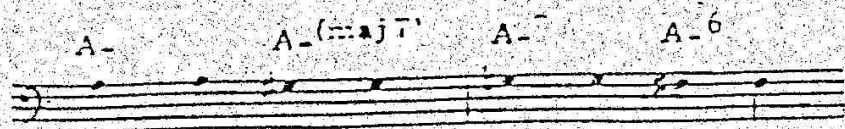


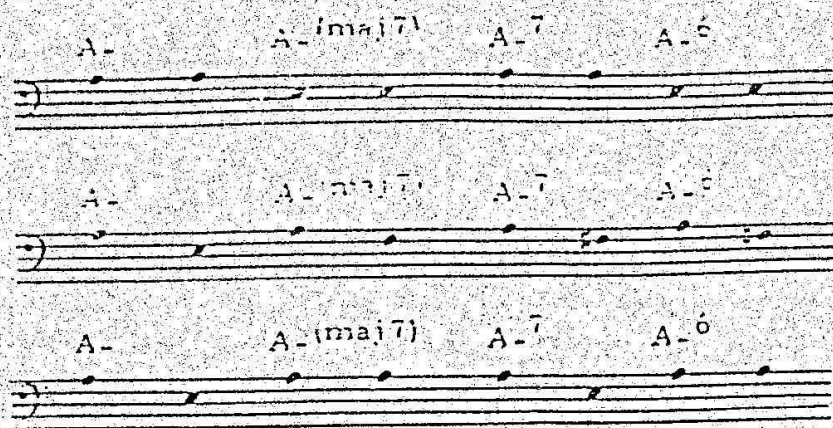
SOME DO'S AND DON'TS OF PLAYING JAZZ BASS LINES

1. Don't overplay. Maturity = Economy. This is especially true for guitar players who double electric bass. The bass is the base of the ensemble: it is the foundation from which melodies and harmonies are built. And as the foundation, don't be "busy."
2. Bass is a very physical instrument. Keep your shoulders and wrists somewhat loose. Hold the bass comfortably on your hip. Don't tap your foot unless the drummer or piano player or guitarist are goofing so badly that you need to really know where the time is. Let the time simply come from your body. If you must tap, tap with your heel and not your toes. This will help you keep right on top of the beat.
3. Don't fight the drummer. If he's dragging, then stay on top of the time. If he's rushing, lay behind the beat. But always think of the musical sound of the entire group rather than any metronomic time.
4. The earlier styles of jazz had the bass playing in two (two notes per 4/4 measure) and generally playing the root and fifth. The more modern the jazz the more you can emphasize non-root notes. But for swing music (i.e., the 1930's and '40's) don't be afraid to play even four roots per beat.
5. In modal tunes (tunes built on one or two scales such as So What by Miles Davis) play freely in the mode, but stay away from tri-tones (e.g., B-F in D dorian).
6. Many tunes are built on lines, rather than the roots of chords. Play the lines then. They will be notated like: G7'D which means that you should emphasize the D note.



7. Many minor changes carry patterns that have the root note or the fifth move chromatically. You can either play the moving line, or play the stationary root or fifth. Like this:





8. A good place to get the ideas for rhythmic drops or fills for your lines is from the drummer you are playing with. Play his fills with him, or play back the fills with him.
9. The key to what volume you play at is this: can your notes be distinguished clearly in the audience? Don't play any louder or softer than that.
10. A shorter, more staccatto sound is best for Dixie and early swing styles. A longer fuller sound is better for more modern jazz.
11. In traditional and jazz harmony much is made about smooth lines, lines that don't leap around too much. But for bass it is a different story. Smooth lines without much angularity are o.k., but so are wide leaping lines. The instrument is low sounding enough that you can hop around like crazy and that can be a beautiful thing.



12. Use open strings to facilitate movement. For example, if you are in the key of Db, use the open D string as a chromatic approach so your hands stay loose.
13. The faster the tempo, the more you can play lines that don't emphasize the root so much.
14. Tenths sound very hip on bass. Use your E string with your G string.
15. Don't strain. Remember that in any one position you have the option of octaves, 5ths, 4ths, major and minor thirds all without moving your left hand.

This finishes this section of the book. The next section is the heart of the study. In classical composition, the thing to do after you know the basics is to study the works of the Masters. If you have the chords, scales and basic approaches that are in the first section of this book, you are now ready to study the work of the Jazz Masters: Ray Brown, Ron Carter and Paul Chambers.

Study the Masters' lines intellectually. Know what relationship their notes have to the chords and scales of the tune they're playing.

Play their lines, either by yourself, or with someone laying down the changes.

And after that, you are on your own. Play lines the way you dig them.

SECTION TWO

A COLLECTION OF JAZZ BASS LINES, BASED ON TRANSCRIPTIONS
OF RECORDINGS BY RAY BROWN, PAUL CHAMBERS AND RON CARTER.

<i>in the style of:</i>		<i>page</i>
RAY BROWN	BLUES IN C	32
PAUL CHAMBERS	BLUES IN C	35
RAY BROWN	BLUES IN F	36
PAUL CHAMBERS	BLUES IN F	40
RAY BROWN	BLUES IN B	42
RAY BROWN	BLUES IN G	53
RON CARTER	ALTERED BLUES CHANGES	54
RAY BROWN	I-VI-II-V-I PATTERNS	56
RAY BROWN	STANDARD TUNE CHANGES	57
RON CARTER	II-V'S IN MAJOR AND MINOR	58
RAY BROWN	STANDARD TUNE CHANGES	61
RAY BROWN	STANDARD TUNE CHANGES	62
PAUL CHAMBERS	STANDARD TUNE CHANGES	63
PAUL CHAMBERS	RHYTHM CHANGES	68
PAUL CHAMBERS	RHYTHM CHANGES	69
RAY BROWN	STANDARD TUNE CHANGES	71
RAY BROWN	STANDARD TUNE CHANGES	73

in the style of
RAY BROWN

"BLUES IN C"

Handwritten musical score for "Blues in C" in the style of Ray Brown. The score consists of eight staves of music in bass clef, with various chords and melodic lines. A large checkmark is written above the second staff.

Chords and notes visible on the staves:

- Staff 1: C⁶
- Staff 2: F⁶, C, E⁷, A⁷ 9
- Staff 3: D⁷, G⁷, C, G⁷
- Staff 4: C⁷
- Staff 5: F⁷, C⁷, E⁷, A⁷
- Staff 6: D⁷, C⁷, C, G⁷
- Staff 7: C⁶, F⁷, C⁷
- Staff 8: F⁷, C⁷, E⁷, A⁷

Handwritten musical score on ten staves, featuring various chords and melodic lines. The notation includes notes, rests, and chord symbols (e.g., D-7, G7, C, F7, E-7, A7). The page is numbered 33 in the top right corner, marked with a checkmark. The score is written in a system of ten staves, with some staves containing multiple measures of music. The notation is in a style typical of handwritten musical manuscripts.

Chord symbols visible include: D-7, G7, C, F7, E-7, A7, and C7. The notation includes notes, rests, and bar lines. The page is numbered 33 in the top right corner, marked with a checkmark.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. Chord symbols are written above the staves, including C, F, G, D, E, and A, often with a superscript 7 indicating a dominant seventh chord. A 'V' symbol is present at the end of the first staff. The manuscript is written in dark ink on aged paper.

Handwritten text in a vertical column on the right margin, likely a title or descriptive notes, written in a cursive script.

in the style of
PAUL CHAMBERS

"BLUES IN C"



Handwritten musical score for "Blues in C" in the style of Paul Chambers. The score consists of ten staves of music, each with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various chords and melodic lines. The chords are labeled as follows:

- Staff 1: C⁻
- Staff 2: C⁻
- Staff 3: D⁻⁷, G⁻⁷, C⁻, G⁻⁷
- Staff 4: C⁻, E⁻⁷, C⁻
- Staff 5: C⁻, A⁻⁷
- Staff 6: D⁻⁷, C⁻, C⁻, D⁻⁷, G⁻⁷
- Staff 7: C⁻, C⁻, C⁻
- Staff 8: C⁻
- Staff 9: D⁻⁷, C⁻, C, D⁻⁷, G⁻⁷

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals). The score is written in a style that suggests it is a personal or working manuscript.

This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation, likely for guitar. It consists of ten staves of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various chords and melodic lines. The chords are labeled with letters and superscripts, such as C⁷, F⁷, D⁷, G⁷, and A⁷. The melodic lines are written with notes, accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals), and rests. The handwriting is in a style typical of early 20th-century musical notation. The page is numbered '1' in the top right corner.



[illegible]

C⁷ F⁷ C⁷

be be.

The first staff of music is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes. Chord symbols F7, C7, and A7 are written above the staff at various points.

The first staff of music is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of the following notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4-G4 (beamed eighth notes), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (half). Chords are indicated above the staff: D-7 at the beginning, G7 above the first F4, C7 above the first E4, and G7 above the final D4. The staff ends with a double bar line.

in the style of
RAY BROWN

"BLUES IN F"



Handwritten musical score on ten staves, featuring various chords and melodic lines. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and chord symbols. A checkmark is visible in the upper right corner.

Staff 1: Chords: G⁷, C⁷, F, C. (Checkmark)

Staff 2: Chords: B⁷, B⁷, F⁷, A⁷, D⁷. Includes triplets.

Staff 3: Chords: G⁷, C⁷, F⁷, C⁷. Includes triplets.

Staff 4: Chords: F⁷, B^{b7}, F⁷. Includes notes with flats (b).

Staff 5: Chords: F⁷, A⁷, D⁷. Includes notes with flats (b).

Staff 6: Chords: C⁷, C⁷, C⁷. Includes triplets.

Staff 7: Chords: B^{b7}, B^{b7}. Includes notes with flats (b).

Staff 8: Chords: B⁷, D⁷.

Staff 9: Chords: G⁷, C⁷, C⁷, F.

in the style of
PAUL CHAMBERS

"BLUES IN F"



The musical score is written in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It consists of eight staves of music. The notation includes various chords and rhythmic patterns, such as triplets and sixteenth notes. The chords are labeled above the staves: F7, Bb7, Bb, F7, Bb7, E7, A7, D7, G7, C7, E, D7, G7, C7, F7, Bb7, Bb, E7, Bb7, A7, D7, G7, C7, F7, Bb7, Bb, E7, F7, A7, D7. The music is written in a style characteristic of Paul Chambers, with a focus on harmonic structure and rhythmic complexity.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves, featuring various chords and melodic lines. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). A checkmark is visible in the top right corner.

Staff 1: Chords: G-7, C7, F, D-7, G-7, C7. A checkmark is present above the final C7.

Staff 2: Chords: E-7, Bb7, E-7.

Staff 3: Chords: Bb7, F7, A-7, D-7.

Staff 4: Chords: G-7, C7, F, D-7, G-7, C7. A bracket is placed under the final C7.

Staff 5: Chords: E-7, Bb7, F7.

Staff 6: Chords: Bb7, F7, A-7, D-7.

Staff 7: Chords: G-7, C7, E-7, C7.

Staff 8: Chords: E-7, C7, E-7.

Staff 9: Chords: Bb7, F7.

Staff 10: Chords: G-7, C7, F, G-7, C7.

in the style of
RAY BROWN

"BLUES IN B^b"

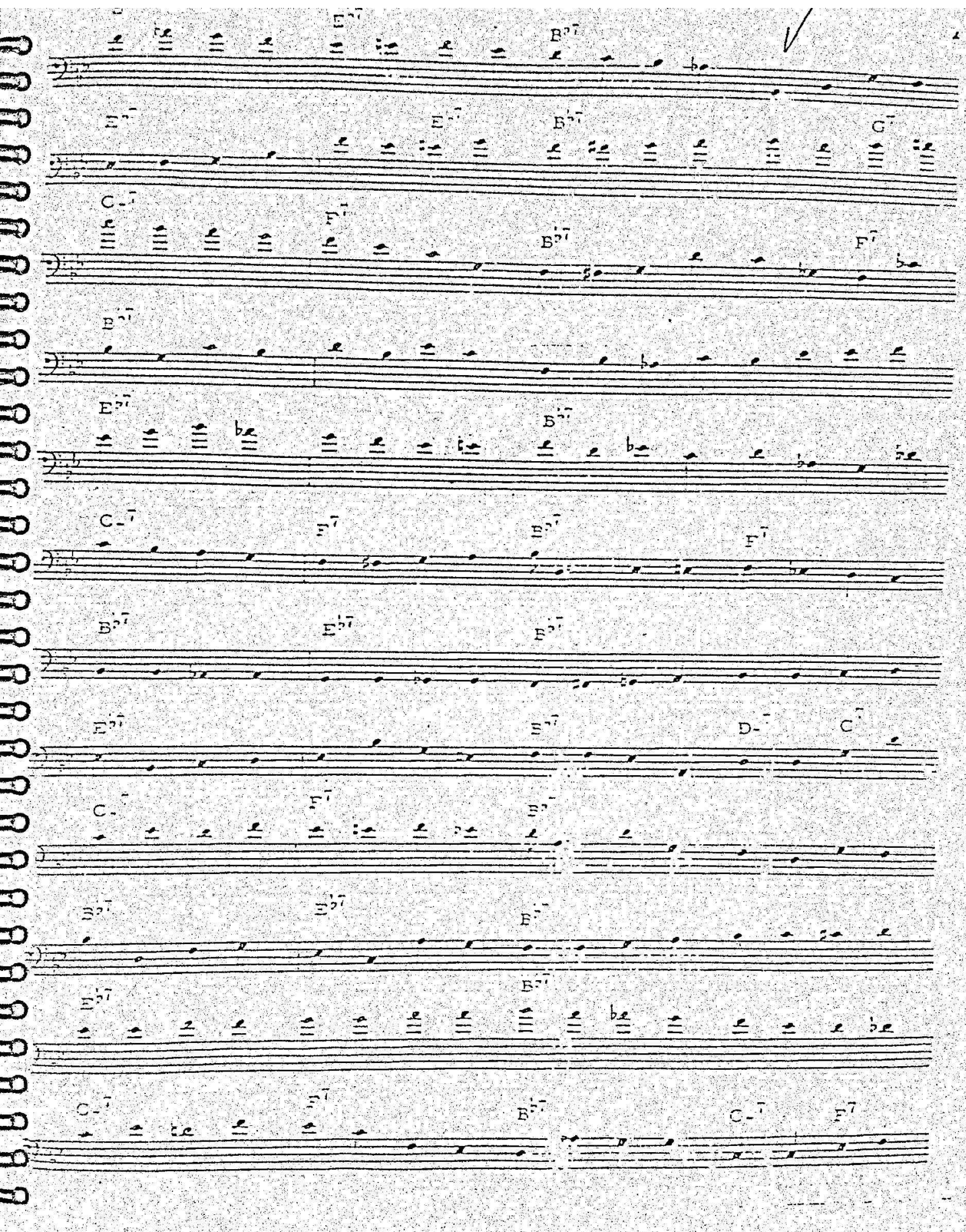


The musical score consists of ten staves, each containing a melodic line and a series of chords. The chords are written above the staves and include the following sequence from top to bottom:

- Staff 1: B^b7
- Staff 2: E^b7, B^b7, D^b7, G⁷b⁹
- Staff 3: C⁻7, E⁷, B^b7, F⁷
- Staff 4: B^b7, E^b7, B^b7
- Staff 5: E^b7, C⁷
- Staff 6: C⁻7, E⁷, E^b7
- Staff 7: B^b7
- Staff 8: E^b7, E^b7
- Staff 9: C⁻7, E⁷, B^b7

The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests, indicating a rhythmic pattern throughout the piece.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves, featuring various chords and melodic lines. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, key signatures, and a variety of chord symbols such as $B^{\flat 7}$, $E^{\flat 7}$, $C^{\flat 7}$, $F^{\flat 7}$, $D^{\flat 7}$, and $C^{\flat}$. The score is written in a style typical of mid-20th-century jazz or blues manuscripts. A checkmark is visible in the upper right corner of the first staff.



The musical score consists of ten staves, each containing a series of notes and chords. The notation is handwritten and includes various musical symbols such as clefs, key signatures, and chord symbols. The chords are often marked with a superscripted 7, indicating a dominant seventh chord. The notes are written in a fluid, expressive style, with some staves showing more complex rhythmic patterns than others. A checkmark is visible in the upper right corner of the first staff, possibly indicating a correction or a point of interest in the music.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves, featuring various chords and melodic lines. The notation includes notes, rests, and chord symbols such as E⁷, C⁷, F⁷, B⁷, E^{b7}, B^{b7}, and C⁷♭5. The score is written in a system of five staves per system, with a double bar line separating the first five staves from the second five. The right edge of the page shows the spiral binding of the notebook.

This page of musical notation consists of ten staves, each containing a melodic line and corresponding chord symbols. The notation is handwritten and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The chords are labeled with letters and numbers, indicating specific harmonic structures. The page is numbered 45 in the top right corner.

Chord symbols visible on the staves include:

- Staff 1: E7
- Staff 2: Bb7, D-7, G7
- Staff 3: C-7, Bb7, G7b5, C7, F7
- Staff 4: Bb7, E7, Bb7
- Staff 5: E7, E, Bb7
- Staff 6: C-7, F7, Bb7, F7
- Staff 7: Bb7, E7, E, Bb7
- Staff 8: Bb7, E7, E, Bb7
- Staff 9: Bb7, E7, E, Bb7, D#7, G7
- Staff 10: C-7, F7, Bb7, C-7, F7

A handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various chords and notes, with some chords labeled with letters and superscripts. The staves are arranged in pairs, with the right-hand part (treble clef) on top and the left-hand part (bass clef) on the bottom of each pair. The chords are written above the notes. The notes are mostly eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The handwriting is in black ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper. The right edge of the page shows the binding of a book.

Chords and notes visible on the staves:

- Staff 1: E⁷, F⁷, E⁷, F⁷, G⁷
- Staff 2: E⁷, F⁷, G⁷, A⁷, B⁷, C⁷
- Staff 3: C⁷, F⁷, B⁷, F⁷, G⁷
- Staff 4: E⁷, F⁷, B⁷, F⁷, G⁷
- Staff 5: E⁷, F⁷, E⁷, B⁷, G⁷
- Staff 6: C⁷, F⁷, B⁷, F⁷, G⁷
- Staff 7: B⁷, F⁷, G⁷, A⁷, B⁷, C⁷
- Staff 8: E⁷, F⁷, B⁷, G⁷
- Staff 9: C⁷, F⁷, B⁷, F⁷
- Staff 10: E⁷, F⁷, E⁷, B⁷
- Staff 11: E⁷, F⁷, B⁷, D⁷, G⁷
- Staff 12: C⁷, F⁷, B⁷, F⁷

4-

Handwritten musical notation for guitar, featuring 12 staves. The notation includes various chords and melodic lines. The chords are labeled as follows:

- Staff 1: E7
- Staff 2: Bb7, G7
- Staff 3: C7, F7, Bb7
- Staff 4: Bb7, E7, Bb7
- Staff 5: E7, Ec, Bb7, G7
- Staff 6: C7, F7, Bb7, C7, F7
- Staff 7: Bb7, F7, Bb7
- Staff 8: Bb7, D7, G7b5
- Staff 9: C7, Bb7
- Staff 10: E7, Bb7, D7, G7
- Staff 11: C7, F7, Bb7, C7, F7

This page of musical notation, numbered 48, displays a sequence of 12 staves. The notation is primarily for guitar, featuring a variety of chords and melodic lines. The chords are labeled with letters and numbers, indicating their quality and extension. The notation includes a mix of whole, half, quarter, and eighth notes, as well as rests. The staves are arranged in a single column, and the music is written in a standard musical notation style. The chords and notes are distributed across the staves, creating a complex and layered musical texture. The notation is clear and legible, with a focus on the harmonic and melodic elements of the piece.

Chords and notes visible on the staves include:

- Staff 1: B⁷, E⁷, B⁷, C⁷
- Staff 2: C⁷, E⁷, B^{b7}, F⁷
- Staff 3: B⁷, E⁷, B^{b7}, F⁷
- Staff 4: E⁷, B^{b7}, G⁷
- Staff 5: C⁷, E⁷, B^{b7}, F⁷
- Staff 6: E⁷, B^{b7}, G⁷
- Staff 7: C⁷, E⁷, B^{b7}, F⁷
- Staff 8: E⁷, B^{b7}, G⁷
- Staff 9: C⁷, E⁷, B^{b7}, F⁷
- Staff 10: E⁷, B^{b7}, G⁷
- Staff 11: C⁷, E⁷, B^{b7}, F⁷
- Staff 12: C⁷, E⁷, B^{b7}, F⁷

This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation, likely for guitar, consisting of 12 staves. The notation includes various chords and melodic lines. The chords are written above the staves, and the melodic lines are written on the staves themselves. The chords are: E7, E7, E7, E7, E7, E7, E7, E7, E7, E7, E7, E7. The melodic lines are written on the staves, with notes and rests. The notation is in a standard musical format, with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a time signature of 4/4. The page is numbered 42 in the top right corner.

This page of musical notation is for guitar, featuring 12 staves. The notation includes various chords and melodic lines. The chords are labeled as follows:

- Staff 1: B⁷, E⁷, B⁷
- Staff 2: E⁷, E⁶, B⁷, A⁷, D⁷, G⁷
- Staff 3: C⁷, F⁷, B⁷, F⁷
- Staff 4: E⁶, E⁶, B⁷
- Staff 5: E⁷, E⁷, B⁶, G⁷
- Staff 6: C⁷, F⁷, B⁷, C⁷, F⁷
- Staff 7: B⁷, E⁷, B⁷
- Staff 8: E⁷, B⁷, D⁷, G⁷
- Staff 9: C⁷, F⁷, F⁷
- Staff 10: B⁷, E⁷, B⁷
- Staff 11: E⁷, G⁷
- Staff 12: C⁷, B⁷

This page of musical notation is for guitar, featuring 12 staves. The notation includes various chords and melodic lines. The chords are labeled as follows:

- Staff 1: E7, E7, Bb7
- Staff 2: E7, Bb7, C7
- Staff 3: C7, F7, Bb7, C7, F7
- Staff 4: Bb7, E7, Bb7
- Staff 5: E7, Ec, Bb7, D7, G7
- Staff 6: C7, F7, Bb6, C7, F7
- Staff 7: Bb7, E7, Bb7, b7
- Staff 8: E7, Bb7, D7, C7
- Staff 9: C7, E7, Bb7, F7
- Staff 10: E7, Bb6, G7
- Staff 11: C7, E7, Bb7

Chord progression and notation across ten staves:

- Staff 1: E⁷
- Staff 2: E⁷, B^{b7}, D⁷, G⁷
- Staff 3: C⁻⁷, F⁷, B^{b7}, C⁻⁷, F⁷
- Staff 4: B^{b7}, E⁷, B^{b7}
- Staff 5: E⁷, B^{b6}, G⁷
- Staff 6: C⁻⁷, F⁷, B^{b7}, F⁷
- Staff 7: B^{b7}, E⁷, B^{b7}
- Staff 8: E⁷, B^{b7}, G⁷
- Staff 9: C⁻⁷, E⁷, B^{b7}, F⁷
- Staff 10: C⁻⁷, E⁷, B^{b7}, F⁷

in the style of
RAY BROWN

"BLUES IN G" ✓

Handwritten musical score for "Blues in G" in the style of Ray Brown. The score consists of six staves of music in G major, 12/8 time. The notation includes various chords (G7, C7, A7, D7, E7), triplets, and melodic lines. The final staff is marked "solo pickup".

Staff 1: G7, C7, A7, D7, G7

Staff 2: C7, A7, D7, G7, E7

Staff 3: A7, D7, G7

Staff 4: G7, C7, A7, D7, G7

Staff 5: C7, A7, D7, G7

Staff 6: A7, D7, G7, solo pickup

in the style of
RON CARTER

"ALTERED BLUES CHANGES"

Chord progression and melodic lines across eight staves of music. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The chords are labeled as follows:

- Staff 1: F^7 , B^b7 , F^7
- Staff 2: E^b7 , A^b7 , F^7
- Staff 3: B^b7 , A^7 , A^b7 , G^7 , C^7 , F^7
- Staff 4: F^7
- Staff 5: E^b7 , A^b7 , F^7
- Staff 6: B^b7 , A^7 , A^b7 , G^7 , C^7 , F^7
- Staff 7: F^7 , B^b7 , F^7
- Staff 8: E^b7 , A^b7 , F^7

The melody is written in eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets and a five-measure rest in the fourth staff.

Handwritten musical notation on six staves, featuring various chords and melodic lines. The notation includes notes, rests, and chord symbols. Some measures contain triplets, indicated by a '3' and a bracket.

Chord symbols visible above the staves:

- Staff 1: F7
- Staff 2: E7, A7, A7, F7
- Staff 3: B7, A7, A7, G7, C7, F7
- Staff 4: F7, B7, F7
- Staff 5: Eb7, A7, F7, B7
- Staff 6: B7, A7, A7, G7, C7, F7

in the style of
RAY BROWN

✓
"STANDARD TUNE CHANGES"

F- F-(maj 7) F-7 F-6

D B^b-7 G-7 (b5) C7

F- F-(maj 7) F-7 F-6

D^b B^b-6 B^b-7 E^b7

A^b maj⁷ B^b-7 C-7 B^b-7 E^b7 A^b maj⁷ B^b-7 C-7 E^b7

A^b G-7 C7 F- E^b-7 A^b-7 D^b G-7 (b5) C7

F- F-(maj 7) F-7 F-6

D^b G-7 (b5) C7 F-7 E^b-7 A^b7

D^b C-7 F-7 B^b-7 E^b7 A^b G-7 (b5) C7

in the style of
RON CARTER



"II-V'S IN MAJOR AND MINOR"

C-7 F7 Bb7 Eb7

A-7 D7 G7 Eb7

C-7 F7 Bb7 Eb7

A-7(b5) D7 G7 Eb7

D7 C-7 F7 Eb7

A-7(b5) D7 G7 Eb7

Eb7 D7 G7

C-7 F7 Bb7 Eb7

A-7(b5) D7 G7 Eb7

Eb7 D7 G7

This page contains ten staves of musical notation, each with a bass line and a series of chord symbols written above it. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1: C-7, F-7, E7, A, E7
- Staff 2: A-7(5), D7, D7b
- Staff 3: C-7, F7, Bb7, Eb7
- Staff 4: A7, Ab7, G-
- Staff 5: D7, G-/D
- Staff 6: C-7, F7, Bb7, Eb7
- Staff 7: A-/D, D7, G-
- Staff 8: Eb7, D7, D7b
- Staff 9: C-7, F7, Bb7, Eb7
- Staff 10: A-7(5), D7, G-

The page contains ten systems of musical notation, each consisting of a treble and bass staff. The notation includes various chords and melodic lines. The chords are labeled as follows:

- System 1: A-7(b5), D7, G-
- System 2: C-7, B7, E7
- System 3: A7, D7, G-, Gb7, F-7, Bb7
- System 4: Eb7, D7, G-
- System 5: C-7, F7, Bb, E7
- System 6: A7, D7, G-
- System 7: C-7, F7, Bb, E7
- System 8: A7, D7, G-
- System 9: C-7, F7, Bb, E7
- System 10: A7, D7, G, Gb7, F-7, Bb7
- System 11: Eb7, D7, G-

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and triplets. The page is numbered 60 in the top left corner.

in the style of
RAY BROWN



"STANDARD TUNE CHANGES"

Sheet music for "STANDARD TUNE CHANGES" in the style of Ray Brown. The music is written in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The piece features a series of chord changes and melodic lines across ten staves.

Chord changes indicated above the staff:

- Staff 1: C, F, E-7, A7, D-7
- Staff 2: G7, D-7, G7, C
- Staff 3: B-7, E-7, A-, D-
- Staff 4: D-7, G7, E-, A-
- Staff 5: Eb-7, Ab7, Db, Gb, F-7, Bb7, Eb-7
- Staff 6: Ab7, Eb-7, Ab7, D7, Db
- Staff 7: C-7, F7, Bb-, Eb-
- Staff 8: Eb-7, Ab7, Db, F7
- Staff 9: Bb7, Eb

The music includes various melodic patterns, including triplets and slurs, and ends with a long horizontal line indicating a continuation or end of the piece.

in the style of
RAY BROWN

"STANDARD TUNE CHANGES"

The musical score is written in bass clef and consists of five staves. The first staff contains the following chords: E^b, D^b7, C7, F7, B^b7, F7, B^b7, E^b, C-7, F-7, B^b7. The second staff contains: E^b, D^b7, C7, F7, B^b7, F7, B^b7, E^b7. The third staff contains: A^b, A^b, E^b, E^b7, A^b, A^b, E^b/B^b, F7, B^b7. The fourth staff contains: E^b, D^b7, C7, F7, B^b7, F7, E^b7, E^b, D7, D^b7, C7. The fifth staff contains: F7, B^b7, E^b. The score includes various musical notations such as triplets (indicated by a '3' and a bracket) and slurs.

in the style of
PAUL CHAMBERS

"STANDARD TUNE CHANGES"

The musical notation is written on ten staves in bass clef. The chords and other markings are as follows:

- Staff 1: F
- Staff 2: F, B $\flat$, A-7, D7, G-7, C7, D7
- Staff 3: G-7, C7, D7, G7, C7
- Staff 4: G-7, C7, F, (triplets)
- Staff 5: A-7, D7, A-7, D7
- Staff 6: G-7, C7, G-7, C7
- Staff 7: F, F, B $\flat$, A-7, D7
- Staff 8: G-7, C7, F, (triplets)

64.

Staff 1: F, A-7, D7, G-7, C7

Staff 2: G-7, C7, G-7, C7

Staff 3: G-7, C7, F

Staff 4: A-7, D7, A-7, D7

Staff 5: G-7, C7, G-7, C7, G-7, C7

Staff 6: F, B $\flat$, A-7, D7

Staff 7: G-7, C7, F, C7

Staff 8: F

Staff 9: A-7, D7, G-7, C7, G-7, C7

G-7 C7 G-7 C7



A musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It contains four measures of music. The first measure has a G-7 chord, the second a C7 chord, the third a G-7 chord, and the fourth a C7 chord. The notes are: G2, Bb2, D3, F3 (G-7); C3, E3, G3, Bb3 (C7); G2, Bb2, D3, F3 (G-7); C3, E3, G3, Bb3 (C7).

G-7 C7 F



A musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It contains four measures of music. The first measure has a G-7 chord, the second a C7 chord, and the third and fourth measures have an F chord. The notes are: G2, Bb2, D3, F3 (G-7); C3, E3, G3, Bb3 (C7); F2, Ab2, C3, Eb3 (F); F2, Ab2, C3, Eb3 (F).

A-7 D7 A-7 D7



A musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It contains four measures of music. The first measure has an A-7 chord, the second a D7 chord, the third an A-7 chord, and the fourth a D7 chord. The notes are: A2, C3, Eb3, G3 (A-7); D2, F2, Ab2, Bb2 (D7); A2, C3, Eb3, G3 (A-7); D2, F2, Ab2, Bb2 (D7).

G-7 C7 A-7 D7 G-7 C7



A musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It contains six measures of music. The first measure has a G-7 chord, the second a C7 chord, the third an A-7 chord, the fourth a D7 chord, the fifth a G-7 chord, and the sixth a C7 chord. The notes are: G2, Bb2, D3, F3 (G-7); C3, E3, G3, Bb3 (C7); A2, C3, Eb3, G3 (A-7); D2, F2, Ab2, Bb2 (D7); G2, Bb2, D3, F3 (G-7); C3, E3, G3, Bb3 (C7).

F Bb A-7 D7



A musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It contains four measures of music. The first measure has an F chord, the second a Bb chord, the third an A-7 chord, and the fourth a D7 chord. The notes are: F2, Ab2, C3, Eb3 (F); Bb2, D3, F3, Ab3 (Bb); A2, C3, Eb3, G3 (A-7); D2, F2, Ab2, Bb2 (D7).

G-7 C7 F D-7 G-7 C7



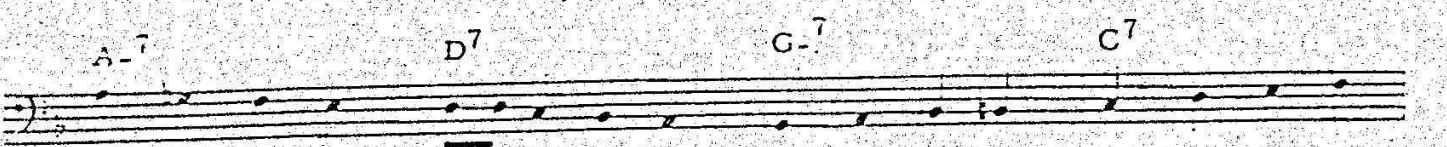
A musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It contains six measures of music. The first measure has a G-7 chord, the second a C7 chord, the third an F chord, the fourth a D-7 chord, the fifth a G-7 chord, and the sixth a C7 chord. The notes are: G2, Bb2, D3, F3 (G-7); C3, E3, G3, Bb3 (C7); F2, Ab2, C3, Eb3 (F); D2, F2, Ab2, Bb2 (D-7); G2, Bb2, D3, F3 (G-7); C3, E3, G3, Bb3 (C7).

F Bb A-7 D7



A musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It contains four measures of music. The first measure has an F chord, the second a Bb chord, the third an A-7 chord, and the fourth a D7 chord. The notes are: F2, Ab2, C3, Eb3 (F); Bb2, D3, F3, Ab3 (Bb); A2, C3, Eb3, G3 (A-7); D2, F2, Ab2, Bb2 (D7).

A-7 D7 G-7 C7



A musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It contains four measures of music. The first measure has an A-7 chord, the second a D7 chord, the third a G-7 chord, and the fourth a C7 chord. The notes are: A2, C3, Eb3, G3 (A-7); D2, F2, Ab2, Bb2 (D7); G2, Bb2, D3, F3 (G-7); C3, E3, G3, Bb3 (C7).

G-7 C7 G-7 C7



A musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It contains four measures of music. The first measure has a G-7 chord, the second a C7 chord, the third a G-7 chord, and the fourth a C7 chord. The notes are: G2, Bb2, D3, F3 (G-7); C3, E3, G3, Bb3 (C7); G2, Bb2, D3, F3 (G-7); C3, E3, G3, Bb3 (C7).

G-7 C7 F



A musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It contains three measures of music. The first measure has a G-7 chord, the second a C7 chord, and the third an F chord. The notes are: G2, Bb2, D3, F3 (G-7); C3, E3, G3, Bb3 (C7); F2, Ab2, C3, Eb3 (F).

A page of musical notation featuring ten staves. Each staff contains a melody line with notes and rests, and a series of chord symbols written above the staff. The chords are as follows:

- Staff 1: A-7, D7, A-7, D
- Staff 2: G-7, C7, G-7, C7, G-7, C7
- Staff 3: F, Bb, A-7, D7
- Staff 4: G-7, C7, F, C7
- Staff 5: F, A-7, D7, G-7, C7
- Staff 6: G-7, C7, G-7, C7
- Staff 7: G-7, C7, F
- Staff 8: A-7, D7, A-7, D7
- Staff 9: G-7, C7, G-7, C7



Handwritten musical notation on ten staves, featuring various chords and melodic lines. The notation includes notes, rests, and chord symbols written above the staves.

Chord symbols visible across the staves include:

- B^b A-7 D7
- G-7 C7 F C7
- D7 G-7 C7
- G-7 C7 G-7 C7
- G-7 C7 F
- A-7 D7 A-7 D7
- G-7 C7 C7 G-7 C7
- B^b A-7 D7
- G-7 C7 F G-7 C7

The notation is written in a cursive, handwritten style on ten horizontal staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music consists of a single melodic line with various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests. Chord symbols are placed above the staves at specific points, indicating the harmonic structure of the piece. The handwriting is somewhat informal, typical of a personal sketch or a working draft.

in the style of
PAUL CHAMBERS

"RHYTHM CHANGES"

The image displays six staves of musical notation, each representing a different rhythmic pattern for the 'Rhythm Changes' progression. The chords are written above the staves, and the rhythmic patterns are written below them.

Staff 1: Chords: B^b, G⁷, C-⁷, F⁷, B^b, G⁷, C-⁷, F⁷. Rhythm: A series of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Staff 2: Chords: B^b, B^b7, E^b, E^o, B^b. Rhythm: A series of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Staff 3: Chords: D⁷, G⁷. Rhythm: A series of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Staff 4: Chords: C⁷, F⁷. Rhythm: A series of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Staff 5: Chords: B^b, G⁷, C-⁷, F⁷, B^b, G⁷, C-⁷, F⁷. Rhythm: A series of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Staff 6: Chords: B^b, B^b7, E^b, E^o, B^b. Rhythm: A series of eighth and sixteenth notes.

in the style of
PAUL CHAMBERS

"RHYTHM CHANGES"

The musical score consists of ten staves of music, each in bass clef. The notation includes various chords and melodic lines. The chords are as follows:

- Staff 1: B^b, G-7, C-7, F7, D-7, G7, C-7, F7
- Staff 2: B^b, B^b7, E7, E^o, B^b, G7, C-7, F7, B^b, F7
- Staff 3: B^b, G-7, C-7, F7, D-7, G7, C-7, F7
- Staff 4: B^b, B^b7, E7, E^o, B^b, G7, C-7, F7, B^b, B^b7
- Staff 5: E^b, C-7, F-7, B^b7, E7, C7, F-7, B^b7
- Staff 6: E^b, E^b7, A7, G-7, G-7, F-7, B^b7, E7, F7
- Staff 7: B^b, G-7, C-7, F7, D-7, G7, C-7, F7
- Staff 8: B^b, B^b7, E7, E^o, B^b, G7, C-7, F7, B^b

70.

B^b G⁻⁷ C⁻⁷ F⁷ D⁻⁷ G⁷ C⁻⁷ F⁷

B^b B^{b7} E⁷ E^{7b} C⁻⁷ F⁷

B^b G⁻⁷ C⁻⁷ F⁷ B⁷ G⁻⁷ C⁻⁷ F⁷

B^b B^{b7} E⁷ A^{b7} B^b B^{b7}

E⁷ C⁻⁷ F⁻⁷ B^{b7} E⁷ C⁷ F⁻⁷ B^{b7}

E⁷ E^{b7} A⁷ D^{b7} G⁻⁷ F⁻⁷ B^{b7} E^b F⁷

B⁷ G⁻⁷ C⁻⁷ F⁷ B⁷ G⁻⁷ C⁻⁷ F⁷

B⁷ B^{b7} E⁷ E⁷ C⁻⁷ F⁷ B^b C⁻⁷ F⁷

B⁷ G⁻⁷ C⁻⁷ F⁷ B^b C⁻⁷ F⁷

B⁷ B^{b7} E⁷ E⁷ D⁻⁷ D^{b7} C⁻⁷ F⁷ B^b F⁷

in the style of
RAY BROWN

"STANDARD TUNE CHANGES"

The musical score consists of ten staves, each containing a melodic line and a series of chord changes indicated by labels above the staff. The chords are as follows:

- Staff 1: F, B $\flat$ 7, A-7, D7, G7, C7, F
- Staff 2: B $\flat$ 7, F, B $\flat$, F, F7
- Staff 3: B $\flat$, B $\flat$, F/C, A7/C, D-7
- Staff 4: G-7, C7, F, D-7, G-7, C7
- Staff 5: F7
- Staff 6: B7, F7
- Staff 7: B $\flat$, F, A7, D7
- Staff 8: G-7, C7, G-7, C7

The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests, with some measures featuring triplets (indicated by a '3' and a bracket).

72.

Four staves of musical notation, likely for guitar or piano, showing various chords and notes. The notation is in a single system, with each staff containing a series of notes and rests. The chords are labeled as follows:

- Staff 1: F⁷
- Staff 2: B⁷ F⁷
- Staff 3: B^b B^o F/C A⁷/C[#] D⁷
- Staff 4: G-⁷ C⁷ A-⁷ D⁷ G-⁷ C⁷

in the style of
RAY BROWN

"STANDARD TUNE CHANGES"

The musical score consists of ten staves, each with a bass clef. The chords and melodic lines are as follows:

- Staff 1:** Chords: B, B+, B⁶, B+, B, D⁹-7, D-7, C⁹-7, F⁹-7. Melody: B, B+, B⁶, B+, B, D⁹-7, D-7, C⁹-7, F⁹-7.
- Staff 2:** Chords: B, Emaj⁷, D⁹-7, G⁹-7, C⁹-7, F⁹-7. Melody: B, Emaj⁷, D⁹-7, G⁹-7, C⁹-7, F⁹-7 (triplet).
- Staff 3:** Chords: B, B+, B⁶, B+, B, D⁹-7, D-7, C⁹-7, F⁹-7. Melody: B, B+, B⁶, B+, B, D⁹-7, D-7, C⁹-7, F⁹-7.
- Staff 4:** Chords: B, Emaj⁷, D⁹-7, G⁹-7, C⁹-7, F⁹-7. Melody: B, Emaj⁷, D⁹-7, G⁹-7, C⁹-7, F⁹-7 (triplet).
- Staff 5:** Chords: B, C⁹-7, D⁹-7, C⁹-7, F⁹-7, B, C⁹-7, D⁹-7, D-7, C⁹-7, F⁹-7. Melody: B, C⁹-7, D⁹-7, C⁹-7, F⁹-7, B, C⁹-7, D⁹-7, D-7, C⁹-7, F⁹-7 (triplet).
- Staff 6:** Chords: B, B+, B⁶, B+, B, D⁹-7, D-7, C⁹-7, F⁹-7. Melody: B, B+, B⁶, B+, B, D⁹-7, D-7, C⁹-7, F⁹-7 (triplet).
- Staff 7:** Chords: B, Emaj⁷, D⁹-7(b5), G⁹-7, C⁹-7, F⁹-7, D⁹-7(b5), G⁹-7. Melody: B, Emaj⁷, D⁹-7(b5), G⁹-7, C⁹-7, F⁹-7, D⁹-7(b5), G⁹-7 (triplet).
- Staff 8:** Chords: C⁹-7, F⁹-7, B, C⁹-7, D⁹-7, C⁹-7, F⁹-7. Melody: C⁹-7, F⁹-7, B, C⁹-7, D⁹-7, C⁹-7, F⁹-7 (triplet).

